

## GILDED HALLS FOR CONGRESS.

## CHANGES MADE AT THE CAPITOL DURING THE VACATION.

The New Decorations—Floor of the House Entirely Filled With Desks—More Committee Rooms—Changes in the Supreme Court Room—The Senate's Library.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—If the members of Congress have any doubts as to the fact that this country is on a gold basis, such doubts will be dispelled on the first Monday in December, when they gather in the renovated halls of legislation.

During the vacation a profusion of paint of all colors and shades has been applied to the interior of the Capitol, and the amount of gold leaf lavished on moldings and bosses is enough to make that ardent student of the late Richard P. Bland, turn in his grave. No part of the Capitol has been spared the hand of the decorator, for in their liberality the Senate and the House have shared the Treasury surplus which the Supreme Court, whose chambers are in process of renovation and adornment.

The fact is that the roofs of the small domes of the Capitol were on the verge of collapse, and to put on new roofs necessitated a large number of changes in the building. These small domes were an architectural feature of the Capitol, for they echoed the great dome, and the elevation of them seems to leave the long roof bare and monotonous.

In replacing them by flatter domes without lanterns the architect of the Capitol has followed the Walters plans for the extension of the building, and has agreed that the entire floor of the House with desks, the sofas where ex-members were wont to congregate have disappeared, and only a narrow passageway is left between the raised floor and the walls of the chamber.

The coat rooms, which before were small, now appear insignificant, and the result will be that the entire floor of the House will be one continuous expanse of desks, and only a narrow passageway is left between the raised floor and the walls of the chamber.

The increase in the membership of the House from 357 to 390 has made it necessary to fill the entire floor of the House with desks. The sofas where ex-members were wont to congregate have disappeared, and only a narrow passageway is left between the raised floor and the walls of the chamber.

The fact that the House proposes to build a big white marble building on the east side of the Capitol, and to connect it with the old building by a long bridge, is not the man to sit idle and listen to speeches. He expects to write a desk or two, and to spend the vacation in the study of business. Perhaps if Washington were as attractive as London the members would find more reason to stay away, but in the continuous performance in the House is the most entertaining thing in the city.

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The new desks are built in blocks of three, and the cheap-looking desks of former days have given place to desks of mahogany. Each member will be able to sit himself back in a mahogany chair. Fresh air will come up through the desk holes and be distributed evenly throughout the chamber.

The walls have been redecorated after the general fashion of the Senate chamber, and only there are the stucco panels and birds bearing some resemblance to eagles. The fearful and wonderful works of art which the Speaker's chair is flanked will be replaced.

Of course, any Scheffer's portrait of Lafayette, presented to the House by that artist in 1824, does not belong to the same category as most of the paintings in the Capitol; and other exceptions are the superb portraits of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, which have come to decorate the Senate corridors. The new green carpet wears at the older colors in the chamber, just as its predecessors have worn at the older colors in the chamber.

It is in the Speaker's lobby that gold leaf has been laid on so lavishly as to seem barbaric, and it is in the Speaker's lobby that gold leaf has been laid on so lavishly as to seem barbaric, and it is in the Speaker's lobby that gold leaf has been laid on so lavishly as to seem barbaric.

There are those who have an idea that Mr. Cannon is inclined to be niggardly; but such is far from being the case. He goes on the principle that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, he refers stone to granite, marble to marble, terra cotta; but there are things which he thinks would best be left undone, and he says so with a suddenness and vigor calculated to surprise the applicant.

The new committee rooms, which occupy the space vacated by the library of Congress, are appropriate in design, and the fact that the House is to have a new library is a sign of the House's interest in the study of business.

Thus when Senator Foraker steps out of the door of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Hawaii his eyes will be greeted by the figure of a man in a white coat with one foot for the bottom of the Red Sea, and Senator Cullum will have on the wall opposite the door of the Foreign Relations Committee a wily old man with a creature probably intended to symbolize the reciprocity treaties.

The Supreme Court room is to be restored, but not altered, and the fact that the House is to have a new library is a sign of the House's interest in the study of business.

When the dust clears away he will see over an array of the colored and white moldings and desks to be made. But all of the old desks have gone into the fire. For no less than fifty years the staff of the House has been in the Capitol.

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The President rose early and he began to talk about public matters at breakfast. For Mayor-elect Low had slept in the White House and breakfasted with the President this morning. They naturally discussed the situation in Washington, and the President continued until 10 o'clock, when the long train of official visitors, which continued during the day, began to arrive. Mr. Low left the house at 10:30, and the President received several Senators and many other callers before 11 o'clock.

State Senator Stranahan, who is to be the next Collector of the Port of New York, was one of these, but he went away after a short conversation, and Mr. Roosevelt had invited him to return for luncheon.

The President received A. P. Albert of Louisiana, who called to present a letter from the Rev. Dr. E. A. P. Albert of New Orleans, on the subject of Federal appointments in the South. Dr. Albert expressed in his letter the most cordial approval of Mr. Roosevelt's policy of appointing Democrats to hold Federal offices in the Southern States, in cases where Republican candidates of high attainments and irreproachable morals cannot be found. Dr. Albert, although a colored man and a Republican, was the choice of white and negro Methodists in New Orleans to represent them in the late Ecumenical Conference in London.

B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu was presented to the President by M. Haywood, formerly United States Consul in that city. Mr. Dillingham presented a letter from the Hawaiian Islands, and the President continued until 10 o'clock, when the long train of official visitors, which continued during the day, began to arrive.

Another visitor was Rene Nagelmackers of Paris, who is the assistant general manager of the European Car Company. He said he was in this country to make a large contract for sleeping cars to be used on the Trans-Siberian Railway and to make a large contract for sleeping cars to be used on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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## HOBOKEN ELECTION FRAUD.

## HOBOKEN DEMOCRATS CAST HUNDREDS OF CROOKED BALLOTS.

McCallagh's Men Say That of First 250 Names Listed Up 250 Were Voted Illegally—Names of Sick Men, Dead Men and No Men at All Used.

Detectives from Supt. McCullagh's office who have been looking up the registration of voters in the last Mayoralty election in Hoboken have made a report which is now in the hands of Prosecutor Ervin, which seems to point to one of the most extensive and baroque election frauds in the history of New Jersey municipal politics. If all the evidence collected by the detectives proves true there is slight doubt that several Democratic machine politicians will find themselves behind prison bars.

Frederick A. Verdon, the fusion candidate for Mayor of Hoboken, made such a strong fight against Adolph Lankering, the Democratic candidate, and the nominee of Bob Davis, that when it was found that Lankering had been elected by a majority of 1,502 on a vote of less than 10,000 the fusionists became suspicious. On the day after the election Mr. Verdon and his campaign manager, Mr. Philip Daab, came over to this city and had a conference with Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, and five detectives recommended by him have been quietly at work in Hoboken since last Monday.

In the report which they have submitted to Mr. Verdon and which Mr. Verdon in turn laid before Prosecutor Ervin and Governor-elect Franklin Murphy, the detectives say that out of the first 250 names on the registration lists which they have investigated, 250 were found to have voted illegally. In five houses one of the detectives traced fifty-five illegal votes. In one precinct, they say, a committeeman had registered several names by affidavit, and almost every one of these was found to be fictitious. The men were not known at the addresses given and in every instance they are credited as having voted.

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Frederick A. Verdon, the fusion candidate for Mayor of Hoboken, made such a strong fight against Adolph Lankering, the Democratic candidate, and the nominee of Bob Davis, that when it was found that Lankering had been elected by a majority of 1,502 on a vote of less than 10,000 the fusionists became suspicious. On the day after the election Mr. Verdon and his campaign manager, Mr. Philip Daab, came over to this city and had a conference with Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, and five detectives recommended by him have been quietly at work in Hoboken since last Monday.

In the report which they have submitted to Mr. Verdon and which Mr. Verdon in turn laid before Prosecutor Ervin and Governor-elect Franklin Murphy, the detectives say that out of the first 250 names on the registration lists which they have investigated, 250 were found to have voted illegally. In five houses one of the detectives traced fifty-five illegal votes. In one precinct, they say, a committeeman had registered several names by affidavit, and almost every one of these was found to be fictitious.

The men were not known at the addresses given and in every instance they are credited as having voted. In the report which they have submitted to Mr. Verdon and which Mr. Verdon in turn laid before Prosecutor Ervin and Governor-elect Franklin Murphy, the detectives say that out of the first 250 names on the registration lists which they have investigated, 250 were found to have voted illegally.

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